THE LAGER BEER SALOONS.

"Bier." says the Ge man; "Birra," the Pallan; "Bierr, the Frenchmae, and "Beer," the English men. The strength of the word emp oved by the lat ter corresponds with that of his favorite beverage More nusical is the Asserioan term "Bee," or the Turkish "Byrra;" but infici ely more suggestive to the ear of the Londoner is the intensely harsh and Saxon term, "Steat" In no other manner, perhaps are the characteristics of a nation made more apparent than in the choice of its beverages and stimulants. Thus in the protound East we find the Osmanli eachewing spiritous liquors, and extracting from the Kahre berry a liquid which is stimulating in its effects. a though, as used by them, not detrimental to health or morality. All through the south of Europe light wines are in general use, even by the poorest classes. and it is raiely that the traveler is disgusted by the sight of an intoxicated person in these lands where the vine is most abundant. In the north of France, and in the various States of Germany, the favorite beverage is beer; not that heavy, intoxicating compourd which delights the lymphatic Anglais, but a light, refreshing beverage, which is generally admitted to be innocent and healthful in its effect. This is known as lager beer, the to:m "lager" being equivalent to the English word "stock " or ' old " ale.

A dozen years ago the salons of our foreign-born citizens of a distinctive class did not number fifty; at the present time the number of French, German and Italian refreshment houses exceeds three thousand. Of these the preponderance of German to those of other pationalities is in the ratio of ten to one. Lager beer is the staple commodity in all, and it has been setimated that three million gallions of that article are consumed in this City every year. Of this a very large proportion is manufactured here, there being twenty seven browe ries in New-York, and about fitteen in adjoining lo calities. It cos's in making from \$3 to \$5 per barre! which is sold at an advance of from 75 to 100 per cent. The price per glass varies according to the locality in which the salon is situated. Thus, in the eastern quarter of the City, among dingy streets and dubious inhabitante, it may be obtained for four, and even three cents per glass, while in the more favored, if not more respectable vicinity to Broadway, it advances to six

The character of the corsumers of this beverage does not vary according to the locality; for you will find as respectable a class in the purileus of street, sa in any other part of the Metropolis. They are, as a consequence, for the most part Germans, with a considerable sprinkling of Frenchmen, Spaniards, Italians, and even Americans. A portion of the evening is almost invariably devoted by this class to the erjoyment of lager and the social chat of the saloon. Enter any one of these places at any hour between to'clock and midnight and you will find it occupied by groups of our most intel igen foreign-born citizens, discussing, perhaps, some recent transaction of local importance, or the policy and prospects of the various European nations. You need not fear being shocked by any dranken brawl or disgusting outburst of intemperance-sobriety is a distinguishing trait of these people, who in this manner but perpetuate the customs of their father and. And instead of the gross conversation, and the wholesale blasphemy which characterizes even the most respectable of our American bar rooms, you will hear only the voice of merriment the joyous laugh, and music, oftentimes of a superior quality. It is, of course, underswood that exceptions can be found to every rule; but the genera'ity of the lager beer houses of our City wil ha found as respectable, in the conventional meaning of the term, as the most popular of our refreshment salsons.

Sunday evening is the great event of the week with our foreign born citizens. In the morning there is church-for as a class they are religious; in the afterneon preparation, and in the evening enjoyment. Enter any one of that multitude of saloons, from the windows and deers of which a floor of light proceeds, and bursts of music seem to invite and welcome the passer-by. You enter, pausing upon the threshold. Through the blaze of light and wreaths of tobaccoemoke you are enabled to perceive that the room is tolerably crowded by men and women of all ages and all pationalities-the German element, however, prodominating. They are for the most part neatly aftired -the young man rejoicing in his broadcloth garments, if perchacce his circumstances permit him to indulge in that luxury, but stid choging to his red cravat, the emblem of his political principles, and the characteristic hat ornament of the Turnverein. For the ladies, they are at all times containe, and we will not institate any invidious remarks concerning their costume; it is sufficient that their dresses, if sometimes gaudy. are worn in the most captivating fashien, and their manners are characterized by an absence of all affectand before each is a large glass of lager beer or white wine. As we have intimated, cigars are to general requisition, aithough not always of the best or most fragrant de-cription. Among these little groups of persons an extremely varied conversation is going on. from the knot of radical politicians yonder is the corner to that young couple whose words are spoken in whispers-whose love finds a better interchange of converse in the pressure of a hand-the sparking witchery of the eyes. Fair-baired young girl! unsophisticated boy! In the heart of each there is far less of worldly guile and deceit than may be found among the devizens of more favored localities. Young hearts beat hurriedly-for the generous blood of youth circulates more rapidly there than in the veins trozen by age or the conventionalisms of a selfish society. She blushes-his downward gaze is full of happy and earnest love. Ah! wany a dream of affection is born in these rude places devoted to marriment and careinsa conversation; and, alas! many a dream of passion also, which gives other victims to misfortune, and adds yet other lost ones to the ca alogue of crime

But bark! the music has commenced. There is a call to order, a shuffling of feet and noise of refiding glasses, and silence prevais. Not a word is spoken. for these people have a profound appreciation of music, which they testify by respectful attention and applause. A prelude is performed upon the piano, and the kakitues observe with surprise and annoyance that the first violin player is absent. A woman caters, and in the senerous language of Fatherland sings a patriotic strain. The people appland, but do not encore this effort; in fact, they a e too much incignant at the absence of their violinist to appreciate anything. The absent performer is a poor musician, half crazed by the effects of liquer, to which he resorted in the hop-se of drawning the remembrance of misfortune. He was ever an eminent artist, and still possesses uncommon skill in the use of his instrument. But soon he enters the room, to which he is wetcomed by the applause and obsers of the audience. He is a tall, spare man, with black eyes, full of intensity and sadness, and is stired in dark clother, faded and s ained by the wear of years. He wasks forward, evidently too much preoccupied to observe what is going on around him, and takes his seat to the little orchestra. During this time his said history is briefly alluded to by a companion. It is, in truth, the record of a life devoted to the high missis of Art; opening in enthusiasm, realizing in despair, and ending in the sombre calmness of consummated ambition, and happiness wrecked forever. Something, too, it to'd of a proud father's love, and a cherished child's ingratitude; of a hearth made desolate, and a broken heart; and later still, of a brain tenanted by the phantasms of insarity.

The old musician takes up his vio in, and glaneing at it with the affect on of a parent for his child, runs the bow over its strings, and then stops to tune it. "A Solo" "a Solo!" exclaims the audience. He glances at them for a moment, inquiringly, and then executes an ensemble of strange effects, entirely disconnected, and yet wonderfully subordinated by a strain of melody. Then, there succeeds a chaos of disconances, tumult, disorder, and frantic modulation, and the poor instrument appears to how! like a geni in pain and torment, under the inflictions of its master.

Louder becomes this tempest of wild, uncarthly seends, until he steps sudden y: there is a panse the burriosne of discovence, - and then comes a plaintive strain which reveals the beauty of that strange introduction. It is the prayer, from Meyerbeer's masterpiece, Robert ie Diable. And, even as performed by this poor musicists, what are all the plumed numbers of the Italian composers put together, before this waiting, gushing, scul-inspiring melody, which in tais scena becomes intensified as it progresses, until in the agonized ' grace!' it reaches its highest pitch, penstrating at orce the scase, the heart and the imagination ? Hear these chords as they sway to and fro us on a uniform rythm, but which at every repetition have a more mournful, heartrending sound; that quaking of the bars, and those long, righing scales, ascending and descending, which struggle in vain amid a despairing modulation. Hear it! this is the meaning of the prayer, this is in reality the language of the compreser. And all of passionate regrets and ongings which it is possible for the sad soul to experience, is spoken in this wild masterpiece of genius. No wonder is it that the poor musician, with his sorrowful heart and unthroped intellect should cling to this soulful strain, which serves as a connecting link to bind him to the memori-s of the Past, the hopes of the Future. And as the audience exhaust themselves in applauding his and ess, he puts aside his ins rument, and folding his arms upon his breast surrenders himself to the delight, or, it may be, the misery of

Beyond this affecting episode of the poor musician, there is little to in erest us. We could not, after such a performance, tolerate the care ess selection of gay music, the songs, full of witticisms and nonsense. We take a last look at him, sitting there wrapped as in a cloak of gloom and misery, and then bid night" to the scene which has called forth such varied emotions. But for a ong time that wizard melody baunts the chambers of our brain, for the music once admitted to the heart, thenceforth takes posses sion of its chambers,—the faithful companion of Remembrance.

PUBLIC MEETINGS

AMERICAN WIDOWS RELIEF ASSOCIATION FIRST ANNIVERSARY MEETING

This Association held its First Anniversary Meeting at the Broadway Tabernacle last evening. To say that it was an interesting meeting does not convey an idea to the mind of the reader of the amount of interest manifested by the large audience in behalf of this most excellent charity. It was an enthusiastic demonstration.

The President of the Association called the meeting to order, and invied Mayor Woon to preside, who called upon the Rev. Dr. De Witt to open the proceedings with a prayer of thanksgiving to the Author of all good gifts for the many that were put into the hands of the Trustees last Winter to aid this particular class of suffering tamifies.

Short addresses were made by the following gentle-MED: HORACE GREELEY, the Rev. A. D. SMITH, JOHL

PARKER and the Rev R. M. HATFIELD. Solon Romisson, Secretary of the Association, then

read the report, portions of which are given below. The Frustees of the American Widows Relief Association having received bountifully, and having exhausted all that they havers eived and now appealing for more, are ready and witing to account for their receipts and expenditures. But first we will give a brief account of our organization and its objects. Our constitution assets.

stitution says:
Section 14. The leading object of the Association shall be to
help that class of families who have been reduced by m sfortures in m con fut to want and who have too much native
price to beg or become voluntarily recipients of charley.
Sec. 15. The Trustees will, so far as possible exclude all who
have come to want through habits or inch lety, indolence or
in retailing of any kind.

hme to want through habits of men nerty, manuscus or ality of any kind.

16 Women with families of helpiess children, who are riving to live next and respectable, shall be the first con-, but nowe shall be taken upon the books as regular pen-

17. It shall be a leading object to a sist families who have en thrown cut of employment, and thus reduced to present art, and who only need a little temporary aid to save them om degredation.
Sec. 18. In shall also, be another less lag object with the Asso-ation to furnish empreyment, et her by assisting persons to get

the directory of far as our funds will parent; giving temporary a decrease pursons.

Not. 10. No Trustee shall appropriate over \$50 to a family at one time, or without see ment, without the order of the Board, or slave and consent of one or more or the Trustees.

Not. 20. Adon's who have been sested, because out of employment, and who are shie to earn their support in any situation, whether such as they have been securioused to or not, who time to accept such an opporturity when offered, shall colleger receive the sid of the Association.

Not. 21. Aged, inform or decrept persons, who have formarly enjoyed a respectable position of a society who are musble to support themselves, may be assisted as far as the funds of the Association will permit, so as to assect them from the degradation of resicence in the Alone Herse, with foreign puppers.

Not. 22. To widows of Americans, or native-seem women and children, of reputable character, this charity must be confined, and principally to those who must be sought after, rather than those who seek for sid.

Such is the elject then that the Trustees of this association have in view. To such persons will the ation, and a disp sition of social merciment. There | charities confided to their hands be given, so far as hev are able to discriminate.

It is unnecessary to say how the rapid organization of the association was perfected, and the machinery brought so speedily into working order, except merely to remind you that it was American-a country note: or its go-abenditiveness at locomotive speed. three cave atterize in eption, active working men, and noble, glorious, angelic women, were at work, travers ing the streets and lanes, climbing to fifth story gar rets, where they found freless rooms and hungry children; or going down into damp and checkess basenests, to carry food and medicine to woman— American womes—stretched upon beds of straw upon cold floors, where the only thing lef to them beside their scanty covering, to make them better off ann the bears of the fiel, was a shelter. But i oless and fieless, they never lost their native price. They

Oh! if I could exhibit to you here a beau ifu! Connecticut will the only prop of her aged, recurs it mo her, and let her tell how they were recued at the last me meat from a cellar in Mulberry street, where want of work and sickness had driver them to die,

your hearts would meet with that sigiving.
In two days, as before stated, after the organization
was edver head, the Tressurer reported \$731 in hand,
and at the end of eight days, \$1,884
Wersked for relief for a very worthy class who had
never asked before, and hearts and hands were opened.
Swift as the winged messengers of Heaven the response came from the great American heart, like e.to from a thousand hills—from M due to Minnesota, from the sea to the lakes from Florida to Fone du Lac—They shall not starve! Yet they did suffer, still suffer, still pine in select grief, for our hands are without snews. We have received in cash \$2.0; five thousand of it came to hand in the first month of our existence and about two thousand the next month. We have nothing on hand: less than nothing now.

We have holding on hand: less than nothing now.
Still the demands are pressing.
This very day, a smart well bred, manly-spoken
boy, twelve years old, came to me with these words:
"Mr. Robinson, my mother has sent me to ask you
if you can help her any, if it is nothing more than
erough to get a little something for the children to eat
testax."

Have you had no breakfast?

"We had some bread and tea, but we have none left, and my mether is sick in bed. She has the scrofula, or crysipelas in her face, and is almost bind. My sixer older than me is a cripple and can't hardly about the house, but she tries to help mother all car; and my other eister isn't big enough to do

then how do you live-how have you lived !" "We try to do the best we can, and we don't com-plair. Sometimes I can earn a shilling, and some imes my aunt lives me one.

times my aunt lives me one."

What do you do for fire?

We have to give eight cents a pail for coal, and make one pail last a day and a hair, but we can t afford that new, and so we buy coke for three cents a pailful, and burn one a day; but the rent is the worst trouble; that is four dollars and a half a month."

But how do you pay that !" "My brother older than me did work in a cooper-

"My brother older than me did work in a coopershep and get \$2 a week, but the shop is burned, and he
has gone in the country to try to get something to do,
and then be will hep usy mother."

On referring to my book I find this family reported
by Mrs. Hartt: "Mrs. L. born in New-York, two
"tase a widow, 34 years old, a shirt-maker, out una"ble to work much; husband born in this State, by
"trade an engineer, died poor; four children, 16, 14,
"119, one a cripple, youngest go to school. It is a
"desperate effort for this family to live without
"begging."

"begging."
I receive daily calls to visit such families. The boy said as he went away, "Will you please send some-body soon to visit my mother."
Shall I? I repeat the question, Americans! Shall American women and children starve? What is your response? Do you say No?

The commanda upon us during the Suveper have been en pressing, so in-possible to turn away, that the sav-eral finare shave advanced in rethan a thousand del-lets. As they labor without concernation, they trust is a. As they labor without compensation, they trust that they have wisely used their bread upon the

Beside the donations of cash, we have received great American family.

clothing and provisions to an estimated amount of say \$2 250, making a total of not less than \$10,000. How we have disposed of not less than \$10,000. How we have disposed of this can be known by an exemination of our books, alwars open to those interested but not to be made public. We ask those who make us their almorers to have considence in our judy ment in making a just lone application of their townry. Suffice it that we say we have not only made the advantagement of the properties of the contract of the con

the widow's heart glac, but to leap into new life with joy when all tope was gone.

The a'me, the good gifts, of which we have been the almosters, have saved many families from degralation a morers, have save many lamous from the grant and children as any of us, who have reached the very verse of savestion—had pined day after day in the bitter colo and bunger of last February, after exhausting every means of the.

We have now re orded upon our books, for the private use of grembers, the names of six hundred wick-

vate use of members, the names of six hundred wic-ows, nearly all of hem mo bers of helpless families, who have received the benefits of our bounty.

who have received the benefits of coar bounty.

What histories are told in these little memorandums—and tales of how the grim monster, Want, has invaded many a fireside circle, where a f.w years ago these in want came for relief.

But 1.

But there is a sadder picture upon the pawabroker's

Among the things redeemed we found every article

of clething ever were by a woman or child, and many
of the most costly ornaments.

We have redeemed for a single family three valua-We have received for a single family free value ble gold watches and chains, two gold lockets, four costly gold bracelets, and a sandful of other jewelry. Among the fieldgrs redouned are many dearly loved keysaker; and in one instance a locket with the a cagnerrectype of the wife upon one side and the dead husband on the other, an article that nothing but the sight of starving culdren could induce the mother to part with.

Old we ding rings and birthday gifts and spoons

Ole wecoing rings and birthday gitts and spoons two hundred years old, are among the things saved. It is carious to trace the history of some of these transactions with the pawnbroker, to see what went first ard last; how stoch things as serve to keep up appearances—to hide from prying eyes the approach of poverly and distress—were noted back long after the uncer-garments had gone to that meetstron—the pawn broker's stop—that swallows up the poor.

In one case the one hundred and fortieth article

In one case the one hundred and fortieth article pledged was he great family Bible, with its record of narriage, births and deaths, and upon the pedge ticket was a record more bitter than death—the record

of samice.

We have sent home to single families at one time more clothes, beds, beds ing and portable articles of furniture then could be piled upon a cart.

furniture than could be piled upon a cart.

Only a few days since we pie ed out of the dark garret of a parabroker a peer widow's feather bed that be had refused to give up. Go ask that poor woman—old, half blind, helpless, sick as shy is, who was stepping upon the hard floor, and is now steeping upon a taster teed—what she thinks of The American Widows' Relief Association. Perhaps you will think Goo for his mercy to you and your ability to relieve her. We have returned to many families their clothing, been bedding and articles of necessity, and we have returned a great number of articles of mere error near interpretarions.

returned a great number of articles of mere orna near or hurry for the owners to redeem, which but few of them have been able to do. What shall be done with these things remaining on hand. We need the money invested for their redemption, and have offiered to sell them for the benefit of the owners. Here is one of the responses to that offer—it speaks the sentiments of fifty others. Hear what it says:

DEAR SIS: During the severity of the season (18st Winter). The American Wice we Relief association redeems to some before its to myself; and which owley to a spine of misfor tunes to which I have been subjected through the last Summer. I have neen unable to redeem.

believing to myself; and which owing to a spice of distortione to which I have been subjected through the last Summar. I have seen unable to redoem.

Mr Rothram, God has given me a heart to feel, and one him ful of gra ittues for kindness received, and I shall ever on extent teelings of the livel's grantinde toward the Association for their benevolence toward my mother, for I was totally unsay that I should consider the sais of these few trinkets a sarriless, for every one of them (with the accordance to them) are keepasted from the Superintenent of the Subject of the which I tength for several years; the mourning pin from his motter, and the ring from one of the livelest gird, the whole would not bring \$5 at anotton, but to me they are invaluable for the reasons I have stand. I do not sak you, my dear ir, to give them to me, but so retain them until I can redeem them, which I will sur y do though it were five years have, if you believe me, sir, no one can entered for appearing to be betterne, sir, no one can entered for appearing to the reasons in the section of the secondary of greater respect and esteem for yourself and those associated with you than does yours truly.

The other is from Reading, Mass., Feb. 8, 1855:

with you than does yours truly.

The other is from Reading, Mass., Feb. 8, 1855;

To the Editor of The N. Y. Probone.

SIR: On Saturcay I received THE TRIBUNE and the appeal with deep emotion. I prepared and preached a sermon to my recopie, and took a collection of 500, which I income. I wish it were \$100 instead. We had quite lately taken a subscription for another object. Our people, being farmers and mechanics, feel the meany pressure, or we should have done more. May it relieve the wants of the willow and fatherless. Shall we send on a box of cotchia? Let the people be accused, and let the poor be rescreed from the 1. The as also your appeals to my people. i read also your appeal to my people.

I read also your appeal to my people.

I was also your appeal to my people.

WM. H. BEECKPA.

But these letters are only indicators of one genera-tone—one universal cry of want and suffering of just as good, virtuous, industrious women as ever were bern upon American soil—mothers of American childen, upon whom misfertune, in the death of a hus-band, father or protector, or in the difficulty of getting employment, or through loss of time and money in suchness, have been thrown into a position where they cannot stand alone. Shall they fall? What is your

response?
The majority of the beneficiaries of this Association, be sought after and kindly offered for we find that words of sympathy are often air, for we find that words a stream of the control of the control

Yet the wis ow and her children must be fed and her very name appeals to every hear; for it tells of that which we all need; of a prop and stay of a bejloss family taken away; of children dependent upon a feeble mother; and to that mother how the sharp reality of poverty courses home to of poverty comes home to her heart and turns it to last, ressing and weighing down all her energies, hanging ut on her every effort like the terrible incabas

in a troubled sleep.

It was full time: for those who were dependent alone upon their reedes should receive aid, for they a perishing. Many of them, too, were the lineal scendaries of the original settlers of this island, reendates of the original settlers of this island, who hever knew any other home. This City was their birthplace; and here, among the proud descendants of the old Knickerbockers, they were an arready deemed to perish. They were suffering—dying or want. Many of these we found in destinition were the scions of the profife. New England stock—offshoots of as good families as ever lived upon that soil. But these were perishing because New England ingentity has substituted machinery for fingers. Figures that were unused to menial toil, yet were not willingly idle, condend for rothing to do, or could not compete with hes substituted machinery for magera were unused to mental tod, yet were not willingly idle, could and rothing to do, or could not compete with a wing-machines, and while their needles rusted, their children starved. Such women and children as these, without having committed a fault now require our air. Shall they die or become beggars? Shall women be driven, as they have been by desperation, to sell their souls for bread for their children? It is for you and you, and you to answer. Shall the most beautiful girls be daily tempted by the brise of dress, and food, and gold, to leap down the precipies into eternal ruin for the lack of a little tempora y aid that you can give? It your houses there is food and to spars; in your wardrobes there are cartloads of cast-off garments, that you may as well give to the poor as keep for the moths.

The went that we have only feebly depicted, still continues. It is not a thing that has been, and with o more: Winter and its wants states the poor in

Ware our factories and storehouses are full of cloth, our sisters are without a change of huen; and chi trat once gambolled in fine cloth uson valvet carbers, are row huddling to ether in dark closets, to hide their

and makes them solver worse with the dread of

Tage or heep warm.

While we send shiploads of shoes abroad, our own native-horn, beautiful children, are barefoot; and scores of our bereficiaries are unable to go to church or school, because they are barefoot, or dressed in "old shoes, clouted on their feet."

Shall such bright eyed, beautiful children, became

heathers, or will you give them shoes? But the fact is, beyond dispute, that now, this very day, here in our midst, soer, honest, industrious women, and beautiful, intelligent children—praying mothers and Sabbath-School children—are suffering

mothers and Sabbath-School children—are suffering for the crumbs that fall from rich men's tables. Young girls are praying this day, as they need to pray—O. Father, lead us not into temptation. They would not ask our sid, but how are they to live without it during the revolution that is now at work substituting sewing-

machines for busy fingers.

To us ain this Association we need a thousand lifemembers at once, at fifty dollars each, and ten thousand annual subscribers, at five dollars a year. We need more active working members. We want women who are willing to go where the poor live and carry words of consolation to almost broken hearts and cheeriese homes. Will you do what it is our duty as Christians to do—as members of the same great human family? That duty is simple. It is to practice "pure "religion and undefiled before God and the Father. need more active working members. We want women

To visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction.

Wonic selector such retigion !—the door is one in Trere is a wide field before you. Those crying to you for and are not only of your own faith, your own country, but of your own household, memorrs of the

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATIS-

TICAL SOCIETY. This reciety held its weekly meeting at the New-York University last evening; in the absence of the President, the Hon. Himan Banner was called to

Mr DISTURNELL offered a resolution inviting Gen Mosquera, late President of New-Granada, to meet the society and lay before it information relative to New Grenada and Central America. Referred to the Committee on Topics and Pro-

A printer communication was received Com Mr.
Louis Schade of Washington, D. C., on the amount of
immigration from 1290 to 1850; the total result of
which be computes at 12,000 000 souls, or 30 years advance in populyion over the natural increase.
Mr. Plins Miles asket what would now be the
population of this country had no free white immigration ever taken place?

The marge of the country magneticine of the com-

The paper of the evening was statistics of the poputhe paper of the evening was subsected the hope-lation, manufactures, whereal products, &c. of Russia, compiled by Mr G. Schroeter from the works of Kop-per and Attmann, published in the Journal of the Ber-lin Geographical Society.

Mr. SCHROETER received the thanks of the society

for his able papers.

Mr. Print Mir. as presented to the society his pamphiet or Postal Reform.

Mr. Disturbant, moved that the Committee on Topics invite Mr. Pater Force of Washington, and Mr. Bernheisel, delegate from Utah, to read papers before the negative.

The meeting was then adjourned for one week

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.
THURSDAY, Nov. 22.—Ald. ISAAC O. BARKER, Present, in the chair.
Ferries.—ald. Fox called from the table a printed report of the Committee on Ferries, directing the Controller to actify Messrs. Hicks and Berry, lessess of the Williamsburgh Ferry (from pier 35 E. R.) that in the event of their not complying with the specifications of the lease in putting up the necessary ferry buildings, wherf, repairs and boats, said lease would be ceeleded enceled.

Ald. Env opposed interesting

be decisted canceled.

Ald. Env opposed immediate action in the premises, and the report was made a special order for Monday

next.

Second Aconne Railroad.—A petition was received from citizens of the Nineteenth Ward complaining of mismana ement on the Second avenue Railroad, and asking that the fare to Harlem be reduced to five Referred.

Execuation Day .- Ald. Barges offered the follow-

Alc. WAKEMAN objected to the resolution as being

informal. It was finally withdrawn.

Paring the Bovery and Chatham street —Ald. Fox called from the table a report of May in in favor of concurring with the Councilmen to pave the Bowery d Chatham street with the Belgian pavement.

Ald. Mosen opposed the mode of paving, and advo-

cated iron pavement.

Aid. Barags moved to postpone the subject to the

net Monday in January, which was lost.
Ald. Mosen moved to amend by inserting from aven ent—lost.
Various amendments respecting the curb stones, the amount of sand to be used, &c., were carried.

After debate the report was referred to the Commit-

tee on Ordinances.

Appropriation.—The resolution from the Board of Councilmen, appropriating \$100 extra, to defray the expense of the cumer to the Boaton Alderman, was

expense of the choice to the Boston Alderman, was lost. It was then reconsidered.

New City Hall.—Ald. W. Tucker moved to make the new City Hall the special order for Monday. Lost. The Beard acjourced to Monday.

Debates.—The Aldermanic For Ald. Wakeman said that this bill of \$300 88 was in treed in addition to the \$500 appropriated, and the Losands had waited six months for it.

Ald. For origin t know anything about the dinner. Ald. Fox oldn't know anything about the dinner. He was not there, and he thought it was scandalous.

He demended to see the resolution appropriating \$500.

Aid. WM. TICKER was equall, victious and equally incignant. He, too, bad not had any dinner.

Aid. Voornis said that nobody got drunk—even Aid Herrick was sound.

Alo. Christie also, had had none of the dinner;

was very resolute in saying that the Ablermen had en to Boston, and laid themselves under obligation the Boston Aldermen, and now wanted the City to pay \$800 for their spree there.

Alc. Howard was in favor of treating our friends

Aldernen generally who were not greent thought to pay this bill would be to plunder the City: Aldernen geterally who were present sheepishly said, "Vole, "but don't talk."

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

THURSDAY — The Mayor in the chair.

Census Marshals.—Mr. Ear presented the bill of D. C. Henderson, Secretary of the Census Marshals, and also Census Marshal of one of the districts of this City. The bill amounted to \$414, and was supported by various bills for office rent and clerk him. A letter also was read from R. B. Connolly, the County Clerk, who expresses prest satisfaction at the manner in who expresses great satisfaction at the manner in which Mr. Henderson has performed his duties. The

bill and accompanying papers were referred.

The Grape Shat Bills.—A bill for \$341 86 was carried in favor of George II. Franklin, for supplies furnished for the late voyage in pursuit of Lawis Baker, as was \$200 the bil of Dr. G.o. H. Fre lericks, for services on board the Grape Shot as surgeon. Mutual Life Insurance Company.—This company

Mutual Life Insurance Company.—This company contested a tax in 1854, on a valuation of \$1,000,000, which was decided by the Supreme Court, general term, in favor of the city. In rendering a decision Judge Roosevelt said that the only mistake was that it should be \$2,000,000. The assessors in 1855 valued at latter sum, and polition is made to reduce the amount. The committee reported that the valuation having been considered by a legal tribunal, they do not consider that the amount should be reduced, and reported adverse to the position. Adopted.

Several petitions for correction of tax were received and referred.

Increase of Salary of Judges.—Motion was made.

Salary of Judges .- Motion was made to reconsider the vote led-finitely postponing the sub-lect and carried. A motion to take up the report was

then put and lest—10 to 10.

Eastern Dispensary—The application for a grant of \$184 22 was, by recommendation of the committee, referred to the Board of Counstimen.

Two orthree bills were ordered to be paid, and others

advertising, &c., referred, and the Board adjourned flonday.

BOARD OF COUNTY CANVASSERS

The canvass proceeded very quietly yesterday. Supervisor Fox ran through with the eight Districts of the Severth Ward in an hour, which

over the ground more than twice as fast as any other Supervisor had done. The Ninth Ward was then pro-ceeded with and Supervisor Vocantis called off six Districts. There were scoredy any errors in the Sev Districts. There were scarcely any errors in the Seventh Ward, and nothing material in the Nicta, except a processous jumble among the Judges. The Thirk and Sixth Wards had several hundred votes for -so many, indeed, that it was suggested that that gentleman had a very good chance of being elected. The first vote in the canvass for Frederic Bouglass a regular candidate for Secretary of State, was four d in this Ward. After convensing six Dis-triets in this Ward the Board adjourned until today,

REFORM OF GRAND JURIES. To the Editor of The K. 1. Tribune.

SIR: The undersigned, having had some little experience upon the Grand Juries of this county, would invite the attention of the members elect of the State Legislature to the following suggestions in rela den te some improvements which in his opinion light be made on the system as at present conducted First: When the yearly list of Grand Jurers is made

out, let it be published, end sent to each one whose name is on the list; thus giving him notice that he may be called upon to perform such duty during the year; by such publication an opportunity would also be given for objections to be made at the proper time. Second: Let some proper man be appointed to sit with the juries during the year as their legal adviser, upon whom all legal responsibility for the sets of the jury should rest, unless be at the time informed the court that the jury did not act in accordance with his opinion. To show the propriety of these suggestions to those who are not familiar with the duties of Grand Juries, I will suppose that some may be enrolled on to those who are not familiar with the duties of Grand Juries, I will suppose that some may be enrolled on the Grand Jury list who by law may not be qualified for that most important duty—and it is self-evident that none should be intrusted with the performance of such duty but men of sound minds and unflinching in-

such duty but men of sound minus and unminusing in-tegrity in the discharge of those duties.

By publishing the list of Grand Jurors, an opportu-nity will be given for full investigation of the qualifi-cations of each one to be drawn. In regard to the appointment of a legal adviser I will suppose that a district attorney, who is at the

herefore, in the opinion of the undersigned, the laga-tricer of the Grand Jury should never be allowed to advicer of the Grand Jury should never be allowed to be the originator of any compliant before them and act at the same time as their legal adviser. It is not a supposable case hat a District Attorney can be any more proof against the infirmities of human nature then ether men; therefore he cannot go to trial free from prejudice in any case where he has composed for or against an indictment. He will either try to exactain his legal opinion given to the jury, or he will ignore their action.

It is also the opinion of the undersigned that no Grand Jury should originate a complains and find an

ime the legal advisor of the Grand Jury) upon his own affidavi, makes certain allerations and pisces refore the jury certain evidence to sustain these alle-ations, and at the rame time gives his legal opinion at the sum of the

pations, and at the same time gives his legal opinion upon such evicence, he being the awaru officer of the necopie, the jury carn of retractor act upon such avidence and ice, all opinion without impugating his motives, while, if they do act upon his apinion, and it turns out not to be correct, the owns of such action is cass upon the jury by the District Artomer's outering a nell pres. This makes two eviter it inflicts an injury upon the party indicted, and cases oftum on the jury, while the fault may rost entirely with the District Artomer's.

It is also the option of the indersigned that he first July should originate a complaint and find an indictment upon the same; but that it would be bet-ter when a complaint is made by a Grand Jury for them to order an arrest, and an examination before a magistrate of the party complained against: and if, on such examination, he be held to answer the complaint to go before the next Grand Jury for their action,

te go before the next Grand Jury for their action, then no accusation can be made of a secret inquisition, yet the ends of justice will be answered.

Would it not also be well to make it the duty of every criminal court to lay before the successing Grand Jury every case that had been ignored, with the reasons therefor; also all cases that had not been tried within a certain length of time after the inductment was found with the reasons for such delay. In this way all could know whather the laws were properly administered; we are very apl to imagine that we see glaring defects in some of our time-honored institutiors, while we are slow to perceive the want of their proper administration. LUTHER C. CARTER.

CITY ITEMS.

Houses Greater lectures on Henry Clay for the Mechanics' Institute at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, this

Prof. ROBERT HARE of Philadelphia, author of the atest book on the alleged "Spiritual Manif stations," in favor of their verity. which was reviewed in our last, will lecture this evening at the Tabernac'e in exposition of his researches and conclusions. (See

In the Board of Aldermen last evening a petition was received from citizens of the Nineteenth Ward complaining of the management of the Second avenue, Third avenue and Fourth avenue Rairroads, and asking that the fare to Harlem be reduced to five cents. Aid. Briggs offered a resolution complaining f a want of patriotism in the Board in not appropri ating \$1,000 for the celebration of Evacuation Day, and was allowed to withdraw it. Considerable time was spent over the report to pave the Bowery and Chatham street with Beigian pavement, and the subect was finally referred to the Committee on Ordinances. The resolution from the Councilmen to appropriate \$300 extra to defray the expense of the dinner to the Boston Common Council delegati in was called up and lest by a vote of eleven to eight.

The Commissioners for the Central Park met on Wednesday at their rooms. No. 110 Broadway, to hear the objections to the Central Park Present, Luther Bracish, Michael Uishoeffer, Robert Dillon, and Warren Brady. During the day a number of holders of property on and around the area of the proposed park came before the Commissioners and presented their protests against the project. The day was taken up in recording the names of the protestants and noting down the amount of the property SEIZURE OF EUROPEAN MAILS BROUGHT BY THE

NORTH STAR. On the arrival of the North Star, of the Vanderbilt line on Wednesday morning, from Havre, one of the mail bags was seized by the agent of the Post Office Department, upon the ground that this Company have for some time been in the habit of transporting large quantities of mail matter to this country without depositing the same in the Post-Office, as required by law. The bag of letters which had been seized in the office No. 4 Bo wling Green was taken by the Postmaster, Mr Fowler-Mr. Cochrane, Surveyor of the Port, acting on behalf of the Custom House, and the special agent, to the office of the S'eamship Company. Mr. Torrance, the consignee, was requested to open it. t was found to contain eighty-four packages, ad dressed to that gentleman, who broke the seals of each package in the presence of the above-named officers. pward of eight hundred letters, directed to meran's and others in this City, were found, only one of which was for Mr. Terrance, or contained his address, or that of any other officer of this steamship company. The letters were then taken back to the Post-Office, to be legally delivered as ship letters.

AMERICAN SCREWS -Some of our readers may remember a controversy we once had with The Even Post under the Tariff of 1842, with respect to Wood Sciews. The Past erguing that the public was doomed withat Tariff to pay an enermous tax on their scrows for the benefit of one or two New England Manufac turing Companies. In teplying to this assault on the Protective policy, we proved from the editorial columps of that same Post (if our memory serves) that the Yankee Screws aforesaid, though aided to find a market in their infancy by the Protective duty, were at once better and chesper than the imported artists they had supplanted. And this position, so far as quality was concerned, we were enabled afterward to verify at the World's Exhibition in London, where the Wood Screws of all European makers were submitted competition. The New-England Screw Company, obtained a firm footing in our markets under the Tatiff of 1842, has since held its own; and its improved Gimlet Screws were awarded a gold medal at the late Fair of the American Institute. Judging from the samples displayed at that Exhibition, and a variety of specimens seen elsewhere, this award was well merited. These screws are so sharply and perfectly cut, with a point so fine and faultiers, that they may be driven with great ease and rapidity, obvisting the necessity for boring that was formerly experienced. They range from a quarter inch to six inches in length, and from the size of a small knitting needle to nearly haf an inch in diameter-the smallest being as pe feetly cut and finished as the largest. We hope yet to hear of a large demand for them from Europe, unless the Old-World manufacturers shall be impelled by them to great improvement in their own processes and

A STRANGE CIRCUMSTANCE .- Lest evening, as the Revenue barge was about to board the packet ship Columbia of the Black Ball line, coming up the bay with a cargo of emigrants from Liverpool, the boatmen observed at some distance a dog struggling is the stream and generously made, at some considerable distance, for its assistance. On taking it on board (it was a fine, thorough-bred English terrier) and following the Columbia, the boat struck against a large box, which on taking in and being opened was found to contain a child which evidently bore marks of being recently born and made away with. No one on board the Columbia could give any explanation, and the child's body is now lying as found at Whitehall awaiting an inquest. This leads us to ask how comes the constant delay in this City, above all others, in obtaining a Coroner to discharge his duty. In all European cities a Coroner is to be found at a haifhour's notice. Here an inquest casnot be had until it is too late for its decision to lead to any practical for www.restance. It is should be a supported in the same of the s

THE BARK MAURY.-All the papers and course pendendence relating to the bark Manry have been delivered to Moses Grinnell, the Chairman of the on mittee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce to investigate the fact concerning that vessel. This has been done by the consent of the Atterney Ganeral and Secretary of State.

NEW-YORK AS A GAME MARKET.-We question wt other there is a market in the world supplied with as great a variety of wild game as the City of Nov-Yerk. Not only do the vast regions of the West and the Canadas afford their contributions, but wherein they fail Europe is drawn upon to make up the dedciency. All descriptions of good game brought to

District-Attorney.

The juries are and must be, under the present order of things, more or less influenced by the District-Attorney, e-poctally in all such cases brought before them as the one above described, for it is to be presented that he, as the swon officer of the court, would us: ket are readily bought up.
VENISON may be placed at the head of the fist of tot originate any case before them which he had not thoroughly investigated, nor place before them evi-dence on which it would not be proper for them to act. choice game. The carcasses are generally for warded from different points at the Wees, in a frozen state, and meet with ready sale

Wooncock brings the highest price of any bird brought to market, and is to be had from the lat of July to about the 1st of December. It is estimated that about 40 000 are received at Fulton Market. Prices range from 40 cents to 31 per brace, and AVERAGE SAY 75 COLIS.

PARTEMOUS OF PREASSAYTS are seen from September to the 5th of January, when their sale is prohibited by law. Like the woolcock this choice bird is to be

found in all the surrounding country but e-preially in the Eastern States At least 300 are brought to the i y per day, or any 36,000 during the four

Ci y per day, or any 36,000 during the four months—average price 75 ce ts.

Quants bring from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per dozen during the Fall months, but during the Winter, when they may be tracked on the snow, they are taken in immetse quantities in the Western States, and arought to the City by tuns; average price, \$1 per dozen.

Ghouse and Phaintz Hans come exclusively from the West. In Winter they are very abundant, when they are trapped in great numbers, and soil as low as 50 cents and \$1 per pair. It would be impossible to con pute the number brought to the Sity, but one ceater in Ful on Ma ket bas bought at one transaction to the amount of \$1.100.

cealer in Ful on Ma ket has bought at one transaction to the amenet of \$1.100.

Harrs are to be found in Canaria and some few in this State: also in Rhode Island. In Winter their skin is perfectly write. The animal is not so highly extended here as in England. Price, about 50 country per pair. Alout 5,000 are an usily brought to the City, mostly from the British Provinces. The small gray rabbit is quite pleutiful all around us, and probably some 10,000 are brought to market in the season. Average price 374 cents a pair. Province at 375 cents a pair. Province are some six or eight kinds, and there are probably 10,000 dozen sold here during the year.

At least 10 to 15 per cent of all the game a tempted to be brought to this market is lost on its way, either from charges in the weather or ignorance on the part of those forwarding it. The latter often neglect to take proper precaution in packing, to see that all the natural or animal heat is first removed. Unless this is done the flosh is sure to change.

of those forwarding it. The latter often neglect to take proper precaution in packing, to see that all the natural or animal heat is first removed. Unless this is done the flosh is sure to change.

Whith Ducks — Canvas-back ducks are undoubtedity the best game of this variety any where to be tound, Those of the right flavor come from the Susquehanash and Potomec Rivers, where they feed on the wild colery, and in the latter part of November, and all through December, are very fat and fine. They last until late in the Spring. Probably 20,000 are brought to this City, many are cent to Euro, e in the stoamers. Prices range from \$1 to \$3 per brace. Red Head ducks use pre ty much the same food, and are highly esteemed by epicares. Many of them are killed on Long Island. They average from 75 cents to \$1 per pair. Wild Geese are very abundant. So as seasons probably 3 000 to 5,000 are killed for this market, and bring, on a average, \$1 per head. Brane are probably the best sat water. Duck. We have them in the Spring and Fall from Long Island, and a meetines during the Winter from the South. They are of a delicate construction, and are unable to endure the cold of a Northers climate. About 5,000 are sold here at from 75 cents to \$3 a pair. In Many they are very fat, and the best duck at that season. The Mallard is another very fine duck, found on our lakes and rivers. About 5,000 are brought to this market. The Black Dunk, Wildgeon and Broad-bill, abundant in our waters, especially on the rea shore, are scarcely inferior in quasity. They are to be found in the market from Fall fill late in the Spring. About 30 000 are annually sold here, at an average of 50 cents to 621 cents per pair. We also receive from Virginia curing the Winter meeths, an immense quantity of Virginia or Gray Puck, which are very fine. About 20,000 come to this market. The Blue and Green Tail is soother duck in much censured bere in one day 2,000 dozen, and they will sail from 50 cents to \$1.50 per dozen. The average number sold here each year is es

pheasants, Scotch grouse, and occusionally a few hares. [Journal of Commerce.

ard Barke, a policeman of the Twenty first Ward, died suddenly at his residence on Wednesday afterserved in the Mexican War, and is said to have be a credit to his company.

ATTEMPT TO ROIS AN UNPROTECTED FEMALE.-A w weeks since a girl named Ida Schireiger arrived from Hamburg at the port of Yarmouth, Ma., en route fir this City in search of some relations by the name of Jacobs, whom she supposed were living here. The cante'n of the vessel that brought her to this country, some days after her an ival at Yarmooth placed her in charge of a railroad conductor named Eston, and about ien days since she arrived in this City and he took her to the National Hotel, and on the same night led her to a house of ill fame in Greenwich street, and there attempted her seduction, but failed in his purpose; and after conducting her back to the hotel introduced her to a runner connected with one of the California steamship lines, and then abandoned her. The runner conveyed her to his apartments in Greenwich street, and there repeatedly attempted to effect her rain, but he also failed to accomplish his purpose. During this time no efforts had been made by either of the scoundrels to ascertain the whereabouts of her relatives, and yesterday she called upon Mr. Jacobs of No. 107 Broadway, in hopes that he was the longsought individual, but this proved not to be the case. Mr. Jacobs, however, interested himself in her behalf, and with the aid of Policeman Martin soon ascertained that the relative in question is master of a merchant vessel and at sea. Arrangements were then made to send her back to Yarmouth, there to remain until the arrival of the relative, and she started pesterday afternoon, under the protection of a gentleman.

SERIOUS AFFRAY AT A GROGGERY .- About 10 o'clock yesterday morning a gang of disorderiles got into a fight among themselves at the " Belle Univa," a notorious rumbole in Leonard street. Koives, decenters, and other missiles were freely used, and had it not been that the police arrived soon after the disturbar ce commenced, the affray wou d probably have arsumed a tragical aspect. Et. McClusky and Stow-art Wilsen, both bleeding profusely from wounds which they received, were accested by Officers Story and Bell, and after having their wounds dressed were taken to the Tombs. A man named Clinker, who was also severely cut and bruised, followed with the latention of making a complaint against some of the rowdies, but the Megistrate on hearing his story locked him up with the others to await an examination

An Irish woman was accidentally killed near Rhine beck on Wednesday by the mail train from Albany. Her husband crossed the river the night before in a small boat, and not having returned, she supposed he was drowned. The woman became perfectly crazy, and rushed on the track some four or five rods before the train, which was running 30 miles per hour, and her head was completely cut to pieces. In about one hour after her death the husband returned home safe, only having imbibed too much, and was obliged to stop all night on the opposite sice of the river.

ORPHAN FUND OF NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.